

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 100

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—DADDY O'DONN.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE REBEL'S LAST
SHOT, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DRAMA,
BURLESQUE AND UTOPIA.NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-
way.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, corner Third and
Law in New York. Afternoon and evening.ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—THE SCOUTS OF THE PRINCE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleeker streets.—HILFERT DUMPHY.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between
Broadway and Fourth av.—COURT JACE—MICHAEL.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—DAVID GARIBOLDI.GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third
avenue.—DIE LIEBE DES MUSIKANTEN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—UNION SAM.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
SEA OF ICE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
6th av.—NAGHO MINISTRELL, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st. and 4th av.—Afternoon
at 2—GRAND CONCERT.BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Now open, Afternoon and
Night. Link, 3d avenue and 6th street.LINT'S CIRCUS, MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Fourth
av. and 20th st. Afternoon and Evening.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 10, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE MORMON QUESTION! SIGNIFICANT RE-
PORTS FROM SALT LAKE CITY! PRES-
IDENT GRANT'S VIEWS! BRIGHAM YOUNG'S
EXPECTED DEPARTURE!—LEADING EDITORIAL
ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.MORMONDOM PREPARING FOR ANOTHER
EXODUS! IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SALT
LAKE CITY! ARIZONA TO BE THE NEW
SEAT OF POLYGAMOUS RULE! THE LAT-
TER DAY SAINTS AND THE ADMINISTRA-
TION—SEVENTH PAGE.OUBAN INTEREST IN MR. KELLEY'S IMPRISON-
MENT! THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES APPEARED TO BY THE FRIENDS
OF FREE CUBA TO INTERVENE! THEY
FEAR HIS BLOOD WILL BE SHED BY THE
SPANIARDS! PRESS COMMENTS—THIRD
PAGE.CARLISTS PREPARING TO MAKE AN ASSAULT
UPON PINGERO! THE TOWN WILL BE
DEFENDED! THE JESUITS EXPELLED
FROM SALAMANCA! RIOT IN THE BAL-
EARIC ISLES—SIXTH PAGE.THE SPRING FRESHES IN NEW YORK STATE!
THE ENTIRE GENESSEE VALLEY SWEEP-
ED BY THE FLOODS! MANY OF THE VICTIMS
PAIRED AND HUMAN LIFE IMPERILED!
RAILROAD TRAFFIC ESTOPPED—SEVENTH
PAGE.TWENTY-FIVE MEN BURIED IN A FALLEN
BUILDING! FOUR KILLED, OTHERS FA-
TALLY INJURED! THE CANAL BADLY IM-
PAIRED AND HUMAN LIFE IMPERILED!
RAILROAD TRAFFIC ESTOPPED—SEVENTH
PAGE.TROOPS CONCENTRATING ON THE RIO GRANDE
BORDER! A WAR WITH MEXICO THE
DREAD RESULT! FEARED BY THE TEX-
ANS! SHERIDAN AND OTHER "WAR"
GENERALS AND THE SECRETARY OF
WAR IN CONFERENCE—TENTH PAGE.GREAT FIRES RAVAGING VIRGINIA! EX-
TENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—
SIXTH PAGE.IN THE ATLANTIC MAUSOLEUM! THE DIVERS
AMONG THE DEAD! FIVE MORE OF THE
RELIUS AND SOME OF THE CARGO RE-
COVERED! THE REVEREND HERO! THE
ROCK-BOUND COAST A MENACE TO ALL
VESSELS—THIRD PAGE.THE EMPIRE CITY IN THE HANDS OF THE
LEGISLATURE! THE STRUGGLE OVER
THE CITY CRIB! GREEN WILL NOT YET
BE DISPOSSESSED! THE POLICE JUS-
TICES—THIRD PAGE.A GRAND PRESIDENTIAL TOUR! AMERICAN IN-
TERESTS IN HAWAII! THE NEW MEN-OF-
WAR—SEVENTH PAGE.NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN—MISCEL-
LANEOUS TELEGRAMS—SIXTH PAGE.GAS FOR ALL THE METROPOLIS! THE NEW
YORK COMPANY RAPIDLY FILLING ITS
RESERVOIRS! A CONGREGATION OF ROUGHS
IN THE VICINITY OF THE WORKS! THE
POSSIBILITIES OF THE PRESENT STATUS—
FOURTH PAGE.FACTS AND RUMORS ABOUT THE SPRING
STRIKES—COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS AND
PAYMENTS—THE NEW REVIEW GROUND—
FOURTH PAGE.MCDONNELL, THE ALLEGED FORGER, DECLARED
TO BE AN OLD OFFENDER! DRAMATIC AND
DIVORCE SUITS! HIGHWAY ROBBERS
SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISON-
MENT! DECISIONS—FOURTH PAGE.ALDERMAN ACTION UPON THE DEMISE OF
MR. PETER GILSEY! MAYOR HAVEMER-
ER'S COMMUNICATION—THE SCHENCK
ART SALE—FOURTH PAGE.FLUCTUATIONS IN THE MONEY RATE! ACTI-
VITY IN STOCKS! TWO AMERICAN-RAI-
LWAY SYNDICATES IN LONDON! QUAR-
TERLY EARNINGS OF RAILROADS! GOLD
AND GOVERNMENT-BOND FEATURES—
FIFTH PAGE.PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION!
THE STANDING COMMITTEES—REAL
ESTATE OPERATIONS—EXCISE LICENSE
FEES—FOURTH PAGE.NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE! STATISTICS
AND COMMITTEES! THE MASONIC FAIR A
SUCCESS—FOURTH PAGE.THE "PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY" IN Iowa, at
a meeting held in Waterloo, in that State,
have resolved "that the interests of the farm-
ers have been betrayed and sold out by all
parties," and have nominated a ticket of their
own, namely:—D. W. Adams for Governor
and James Wilkinson for Lieutenant Govern-
or. The Chicago Tribune opines that this
action will not stop at Waterloo, which it
regards as "a very proper name"—for the old
party backs at any rate.BLANTON DUNCAN, of Kentucky, is out in a
manifesto in the San Antonio (Texas) Herald,
in which he declares that "if principles are
to govern, the democrats have a bright future
before them." What a pity it is that Colonel
Duncan had to go all the way from Kentucky
to Texas to let this pregnant truth be known.The Mormon Question—Significant Re-
ports from Salt Lake City—President
Grant's Views—Brigham Young's Ex-
pected Departure.

In view of recent reports from Salt Lake City of the retirement of Brigham Young from the most important business trusts of the Mormon Church, a correspondent at Washington called yesterday at the White House to learn the views of President Grant on the present situation of affairs in Utah, and, from the report given by our correspondent on the subject, it will be seen that the President adheres to his declaration of a month ago, that if the Mormons obey the laws they have nothing to fear, but that "they must obey the laws." In the absence, however, of an enabling act from Congress in behalf of the United States Courts, not much can be done by those courts, but in the event of a conflict between them and the Territorial courts, the army may possibly be called to intervene in support of the United States authorities. Meanwhile, though no official information on these matters has yet been received at Washington, we accept the reports from Salt Lake City that Brigham Young is retiring from active business affairs, but still holding on to the leadership of church and people, in Utah.

We published on the 8th instant a communication from an intelligent writer on Mormon affairs in which—referring to the reported announcements on Sunday last of Brigham Young to the General Conference of his Saints in the Tabernacle of Salt Lake City, of his retirement from the control of the Deseret Bank and from his pet scheme of "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," and after alluding to his probable retirement from his office of "Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ's Latter Day Saints"—our correspondent submitted an explanation of these movements. It was to the effect that the invasion of the Gentiles has become too strong for the Mormon Prophet; that his schemes for freeing them out have signally failed and are reacting upon himself; that he is, accordingly, as fast as he can, shuffling out of his perilous Credit Mobilier projects and leaving some of his trusting henchmen the bag to hold, and that, finally, fully satisfied that President Grant is determined upon the extinction of Mormon polygamy, the sagacious Brigham is preparing for a hieira to Arizona, on the Mexican border, and in view of a permanent settlement in Mexico.

In support of this explanation we give to-day, from another well-informed source, a statement of the reasons and the purposes governing the wily Brigham in the relinquishment of these aforesaid important and hitherto profitable trusts, as the head of the Mormon Church and people. He is, it thus appears, only shuffling out of these offices because they bring too much direct responsibility upon him. His pliant Territorial Legislature has also been helping him out of these difficulties, and now, relieved of his financial dangers and responsibilities and still retaining his sovereign authority as the President and prophet of his people, he is free to order his transportation train, and, bidding a long farewell to his beautiful little city of Zion and his River Jordan, strike for a new land of promise far to the southward at a moment's warning. He has accumulated an immense fortune, variously reported at five, ten, fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. He is unquestionably a very rich man, and from his hundred thousand faithful and industrious followers his yearly income for the last ten years has doubtless been a fortune in itself. He is, therefore, prepared to offer the needy government of Mexico a sum of money which it and the Mexican landholders concerned can hardly resist. He could make a good bargain, say, for a large slice of the State of Sonora, to be settled, cultivated and developed by his people.

In 1847 (two years after the exploring party under Fremont trod the shores of Great Salt Lake and navigated that mysterious inland sea) Brigham Young and his band of Mormon pioneers crossed the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, settled in Utah, and laid the foundations of Great Salt Lake City, under a contract with the sovereign authority over all that country at that day, the government of Mexico. Their success in developing the hidden resources of that howling wilderness and in pacifying the Indians would doubtless suggest with the first hint of such a proposition to that government the advantages to Mexico of a powerful Mormon community on her northern frontier. In settling in Utah the Mormons, who had been driven from Ohio and Illinois and Missouri, supposed that a thousand miles from Omaha, over desert plains and mountains, they were beyond the reach of the Gentiles for at least a hundred years; but the gold and silver mines of all those new States and Territories acquired from Mexico, and the Pacific Railroad, have spoiled all these calculations, and have made Salt Lake City the half-way house of Gentile travel and trade between Omaha and the Pacific coast. Is this retirement of Brigham Young from his active business affairs, then, the beginning of the dispersion of Mormonism? Do these suggestive proceedings of the Mormon prophet foreshadow the abandonment by him of his devoted people, their sacred City of Zion and their holy land of Deseret? Or may we not conclude that having, by his titles, taxes, assessments and profitable speculations, through a quarter of a century, provided amply for his numerous wives and hives of children, and being warned by the gathering infirmities of age that, under even the most encouraging conditions, the end of his reign is near, he is simply putting his house in order and preparing for the transfer of his robes of office and his prophet's mantle to a man of his own choosing as his successor? Is not this a reasonable explanation of the surrender by Brigham Young of all these commanding and lucrative trusts? Yes; but the true answer doubtless lies much deeper than all this. We dare say that the Mormon dictator contemplates nothing less than a timely retreat from Utah for himself and his brethren of many wives, and the gradual evacuation of the Territory by his whole community and their final settlement in Mexico.

We have reports of the appearance of numerous Mormons in Arizona, that old country of the ancient Aztecs, drained by those wild and wonderful rivers, the Colorado and the Gila. It is supposed that these Mormons are the advance guard or the pioneers of a considerable caravan, soon to follow, of

the most conspicuous polygamic brethren from Salt Lake City and the Mormon settlements, en route southward to the Mexican frontier. These devout imitators in matrimony of Jacob, David and Solomon know that President Grant wants only the authority from Congress in order to smite them hip and thigh, and that although the polygamy of Great Salt Lake was saved at the late session by the pressure of other abominations nearer home, such as the Credit Mobilier and Senatorial bribes and corruptions, the Mormon day of reckoning is only for a brief season postponed; for a stringent bill of pains and penalties against the uxorious saints who have more wives on an average than the poor Gentiles will surely be passed next Winter. Thus convinced that "salt won't save them," the Mormon high priests in polygamy, we think, are preparing for a timely escape from the United States Courts and their enlarged powers anticipated under a new charter from Congress.

Assuming, then, that the Mormon prophet is getting ready with his hierarchy for an early departure from Utah and a temporary settlement in Arizona, preparatory to a permanent settlement in Mexico, what will be the destiny of the great body of his followers? The Pacific Railroad, and the Territorial lines connecting with it, and the recently opened silver mines of Utah, have increased by millions the value of the houses, mills and lands of the Mormons. Their property in the Territory has thus more than doubled in value within the last ten years. In and around Salt Lake City their real estate within the last three years has risen to fabulous prices. Nor will it generally decline in value; for Salt Lake City, which has rapidly grown from ten to twenty-five thousand, will hardly be arrested in its growth short of a hundred thousand population. Whatever, then, may be contemplated by Brigham Young for the safety of his institution of and followers in polygamy, the main body of his community will most likely remain in Utah to look after their property, and in the end they may choose to abandon polygamy rather than sacrifice their comfortable homes and the enlarged liberty and chances of prosperity which will be theirs under a local Gentile government. We apprehend no trouble between President Grant and President Brigham in the long interval to the next regular meeting of Congress, and by that time, from the application of a new law against polygamy, the Mormon problem will be virtually settled.

Navigation Reform and Marine Research.

The terrible calamity of the Nova Scotia coast forcibly suggests a new and all-important departure in the art of navigation. It clearly appears from the testimony of the Captain and surviving officers of the Atlantic that their fatal blunder was in taking the set of the current as southwesterly instead of allowing for a change from its normal direction to the northwesterly. While this is by no means the first time such a fearful error has been made, when taken with others we may mention, the question forces itself upon public attention how far the science of navigation itself demands correction.

Naval history abounds with notices of disasters attesting the uncertainty and frequent treachery to the mariner of the best known and most powerful currents of the sea. In 1835, after a few days of northwest wind, on the Chilean coast, the British war-ship Challenger went to pieces on the rocks, having made a mistake of reckoning amounting to forty miles, which Admiral Fitzroy, then on the coast, proved to be due to a reversal of Humboldt's current, the ship experiencing a set to the southeastward, just contrary to that of the ill-starred Atlantic. In October, 1707, after hazy weather and a fresh southwesterly gale, the famous Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the association with several ships of his squadron, confounding the tidal set with Rennell's current, was lost among the Scilly Islands, when, according to his reckoning, he was in the fairway of the English Channel, nearly ninety miles distant. In the latter part of the last century, under similar circumstances, a French ship of the line, the Bellepeux, was overtaken in the Bristol Channel, on her way from Quebec to Brest, many miles from her course. And, in more recent years, we have similar astonishing mistakes made by the ablest navigators, among which may be cited the striking case of the United States ship Preble, in 1848, on her voyage from Hong Kong to the Loochoo Islands. On this occasion, having doubled the south end of the island of Formosa, the sailor encountered a stiff northeast gale, compelling her skilful master to heave to under storm sails for three consecutive days, in which no observation could be taken. When the storm abated it was discovered that instead of being drifted, as he expected, southward by its fury towards the Bashee Islands, lying more than a hundred miles south of Formosa, the Preble had borne on the breast of the Kuro Siwo, or Japan Stream, against the wind, to the northern end of Formosa. The current of the Kuro Siwo had thus defied the usual rules of navigation, which make it the sport of the wind, and had actually carried the little waif on its bosom more than a hundred and ninety miles out of her master's most careful reckoning. Such nautical facts (and they might be greatly multiplied) have never, we believe, received their proper attention in the great science upon which the mariner depends to find his safe pathway through the ocean.

In the great oceanic survey which led to the discovery of the hyperborean current off the Peruvian coast, which bears his name, Humboldt first remarked that its velocity increases near the land and is there greater than out at sea, and this is true with regard to the Gulf Stream and most currents that run along the shores of continents. But this generalization is shown by the progress of marine exploration to be open to important exceptions, which, unnoticed, lead to fatal disasters. Admiral Irmingier, of the Danish navy, has instanced a voyage in which the equatorial current of the Atlantic took him 144 miles eastward, when, by all the charts, it should have taken him in exactly the opposite direction; and Commodore Bainbridge records his own experience, in which the torrential current of the Gulf Stream out of the Florida Pass, usually rushing along eastwardly, with a velocity of a hundred miles a day, was reversed and took his squadron westward into the Gulf. It is a mortifying and shameful fact to our own government and that of Great Britain that the current phenomena, variations, ve-

locities, &c., are left in such profound obscurity, and that, too, at a time when a wealth of talent and a mint of money are prodigally expended upon Polar and Antarctic explorations.

It will, no doubt, finally be established that the surface currents of the ocean (upon a knowledge of which, as just so fatally proved at Meagher's Rock, when the sky is overcast, the lives of thousands depend) are subject to certain laws of vicissitude which may be determined. If, indeed, as may be found, these highways and ship-lanes of commerce are as inconstant as the winds and oscillate to and fro, like a pendulum, under the influence of storms, tides and barometric changes in the atmosphere, it may be safely affirmed that scientific observation would soon seize upon the laws which control them. There never can be safety for the seaman in thick weather until he has this knowledge, which the world's present resources do not afford; and no time should be lost in governmental effort to obtain all the observations possible which may lead to greater security in littoral navigation. Until this all-important field of the highest scientific research has been more thoroughly worked the sentiment of the maritime nations, "The seas but join the nations they divide," must be regarded as only an idle boast.

Spain—The Progress of Events.

Our latest news from Spain does not show that the government is as yet fully awakened to the difficulties of the situation. If it is it has not put forth its energies. We have not heard that the Carlists have been driven from a single position. On the contrary, we have it that they have received batteries of artillery and resumed operations in Navarre. They have been able to destroy the railway bridge at Puebla, and by this means of interrupting railway communication between Miranda and Vittoria. The government has ordered, according to the *Gaceta*, fifty thousand rifles to be purchased abroad. This is good; but is it not too late? Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Barcelona and offered his services to the republicans. If Menotti does no more good to Spain than he did to France he might as well have stayed at home. It looks bad for the Republic when officers and men are passing over wholesale from the Republic to the Carlists. Surely Spain has not come to this, that divine right and legitimacy are again to have a chance to control her destinies. Where is Serrano? What do the adherents of Alfonso mean? Are they waiting for chaos, to have the honor of creating order?

STREET NAMES ON STREET LAMPS.

About a quarter of a century ago New York city—we may as well state that the idea originated in the Herald office—inaugurated the system of having the names of streets painted in conspicuous letters on the lamps at street crossings—a plan that has been adopted by all the principal cities in the country. Now we find that the system is going into decay, even in the very metropolis in which it was given birth; for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of street lamps do not contain the names of the streets they are supposed to be located in, or, if they do, they are invisible to the naked eye. This may arise from the fact that the names are not painted upon them at all, or, if they are, it is in such an obscure place and manner, like those on the new-fangled lamps of the inverted washbowl pattern, that one has to climb the lamppost to see what the name is. The convenience of citizens, as well as strangers, demands that this neglect or oversight should be remedied, and as the remedy lies in the hands of the city government it behooves the proper department to see that it is promptly applied.

THE AMERICAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE VIENNA EXPOSITION, we are informed, are behind the others. This ought not to be. It is not characteristic of our energetic people. Many of the buildings devoted to other nationalities are completed, and elaborate show cases had arrived from all parts of Europe, while the carpenters were still at work, with a great deal yet to do, upon the American building. The distance of Vienna from the United States, and, perhaps, the want of that same feeling of interest in the Exhibition which the people of Europe, who are near, feel, may have caused the delay. For the same reason we may not make as good a show comparatively as we might make and as we would make at home. Still we urge the Commissioners and Americans generally to put the best foot forward, for the productions, arts and progress of our country will be judged in Europe by the exhibition we make at Vienna.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir W. E. Logan, of Montreal, is sojourning at the Astor House.
Count Iran des Franes, of France, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.
Captain Montague, of London, England, is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.
Congressman J. A. Hubbell, of Michigan, is registered at the New York Hotel.
General George W. Cook, of Washington, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, has arrived at the Brevoort House.
Chief Engineer J. W. King, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.
Colonel Lodington, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Brevoort House.
Congressional Delegate R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, is in town at the Hoffman House.
Thomas Carlyle has been re-elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.
J. H. King, President of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, is in town at the Brevoort House.
George W. Carleton, the New York publisher, and family arrived in Bermuda on the 29th ult.
Senator S. C. Pomeroy, that bearded politician of Kansas, yesterday arrived at the Astor House.
General George A. Sheridan, Congressman at large from Louisiana, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Judges A. H. Bailey, of Rome, N. Y., and D. A. Smalley, of Burlington, Vt., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
A C. M. member of Congress has discovered that "living within one's means"—former pay—is a very mean way of living.
Yesterday was the seventh anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox. It was celebrated by demonstrations in Connecticut.
William H. Hooper, ex-Delegate from Utah in Congress, succeeds Brigham Young as President of the Deseret National Bank.
M. Eckmann, one of the famous twain of French novelists—Eckmann-Chatelain—has been journeying through Eastern Europe and Egypt.
A. J. Falls, Chief Clerk of the department of Justice, will be in New York to-day to make arrangements for the better accommodation of the United States Courts here.
General Julius White, our Minister to the Argentine Republic has started from Paris for his post.

He had remained in Paris for some time to avoid the yellow fever in Buenos Ayres.

"Honest Joe Hawley" is at the Hoffman House. He ran far ahead of his democratic competitor for Congress. Connecticut democrats must rise early in the morning if they expect to overhaul Hawley. Several of the dozen widows of the late Rajah of Jodhpur were anxious to have the relic of *satti* performed upon them, but the new Rajah restrained the ladies from this burning evidence of attachment to the dead.

Judge Baron Martin, of the Norwich (England) City Assizes, was presented with a pair of white gloves as a symbol of a blank calendar. The performance of this ceremony has been balked by criminals for more than forty years.

Mr. Haven, the defeated republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, is largely engaged in the seal trade. He could not have been worse beaten if he had been a C. M. member of Congress and interested in the back pay steal trade.

Our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Baker, has returned to his post from Egypt. He attended the recent marriage festivities in Cairo, and then went up the Nile as far as Assuan on board a steamer placed at his service by the Khedive. His trip occupied two months.

Major Powell left Washington yesterday for Salt Lake City, whence he will go southward 400 miles, down the Green and Colorado rivers, to complete his geological survey. Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 to finish the work, but it will not be enough to carry out the original plan.

The old *Chronicle* courier, the *Chronicle* *News* have been consolidated under the title of the *News and Courier*. Why not "part it in the middle," like the *Courier-Journal*, *Inter-Ocean*, &c., and call it the *News Courier*?—a very good and appropriate name for a newspaper, by the way.

A FIRE PANIC.

Frightful Fires Throughout Virginia—Special Despatches from Danville, Burkeville, Norfolk and Gordonsville—Pine Timber, Farm Buildings, Residences and Railroad Property Burned.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9, 1873.
From many quarters of the State accounts have been received of extensive fires in the woods, by which much damage has been done to houses, barns, fences, railroad tracks and other property. There was a report this evening that Danville was on fire and the destruction of the city threatened; another of a destructive fire at Gordonsville, where a railroad depot was destroyed; while by despatch from Norfolk comes an account of the ravages of the fire in the Dismal Swamp, which extends over a large area of territory. The fires have been caused by very dry weather, which prevailed for some time throughout this section.

THE SITUATION FROM DANVILLE.
A telegram from Danville says:—"We have had a furious gale here to-day, and several fires broke out in the town, which at one time was thought to be in great danger. A house was burned at Jackson's Branch, a negro settlement, half a mile from here. The woods and fields in the western part of Danville are now on fire; the loss cannot yet be estimated, but it will be heavy. Large fires are reported to have started in the woods near Leesville, N. C., and have followed down the Dan River nearly to this place. There has been nothing definite yet heard from them. The loss to farmers is supposed to be very heavy. There is considerable excitement in the city."

THE FIRE AT GORDONSVILLE.
From Burkeville a telegram says:—"Fires have been burning in the woods and old pine fields, in this vicinity, since yesterday evening. Last night they could be seen in several directions, and reached the barn of Mr. Keys, recently from Pennsylvania, destroying with a lot of timber. To-day the fire has been very high. A great quantity of the Southside Railroad, three miles west of here, was burned to-day. This evening the fire reached the Richmond and Danville road, some four miles west of here, burning along the track for about two or three miles, destroying considerable wood belonging to the company and damaging the track. The hills were burned and iron kinked. Both the Eastward and Westward bound passenger trains were delayed about an hour, but they passed over safely. It began to rain about seven o'clock this evening. Several residences have been saved by hardwood. The farmers suffered seriously."

A despatch from Norfolk says:—"The dry season has started the fires in the Dismal Swamp afresh, and a large extent of territory is being swept over in the very heart of the Swamp, and great quantities of cord wood, standing and cut timber fencing, &c., have been destroyed. Three dwellings near Deep Creek have been consumed by a fire to-day, near Bowers Hill on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Yesterday afternoon the trees were about thirty feet high; the fire which started from the bottom of the trees, and the conflagration can be seen brilliantly from the city to-night, and if a drenching rain does not set in very soon the destruction must be fearful."

A despatch from Gordonsville says:—"The whole country is on fire and the flames are sweeping everything before them. A great number of buildings are burned down and the fencing destroyed. All the buildings at Milton's Landing and about one hundred yards of the track are burned. The rails are so badly injured that they cannot be used for some time. The destruction has been general throughout most adjoining counties and west of Staunton."

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT.

One Man Instantly Killed and Another Terribly Injured While Sinking the Tracks of the Harlem and New Haven Railroads.

While Michel Dupuis, aged twenty-three, a native of Canada, residing at 1572 Third avenue, and Daniel Geary, aged thirty, unmarried, a miner, born in Ireland and residing at 143 East Ninety-second street, were engaged in sinking the tracks of the Harlem and New Haven Railroads in Fourth avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, pursuant to a recent resolution of the Common Council, a blast which they were loading in the main shaft of the excavations suddenly exploded, instantly killing Dupuis and terribly injuring Geary, whose left leg was broken, his eyesight destroyed and his head and body terribly burned.

Officers of the Twenty-third precinct rendered prompt assistance, and Police Surgeon White, who was summoned, attended Geary, who was immediately afterwards removed to the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth street, where he now lies in a critical condition.

The mangled body of Dupuis was taken to the Morgue, where Coroner Keenan, who had been notified, subsequently held an inquest, which showed the fatal occurrence to have been accidental, but caused by carelessness on the part of the deceased and the injured man. The body of Dupuis was delivered to friends for transportation to Canada for interment.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A LADY.

About ten days ago a young woman called on Captain Wagon, of the Fifth precinct station house, and informed him that her father had recently gone West to settle some real estate matters, leaving her mother and herself at a residence in South Fourth street to await his return. Shortly after his departure the young woman says that her mother became quite despondent and finally left herself, leaving a note behind, saying that if she did not return in a few days she would never be seen again alive. At the interview with the Captain the young woman refused to give the names of her parents or herself, promising that she would do so in a few days. At the interview with the Captain, and appeared to be overwhelmed with grief. She said that her mother's name was Beardsley, and that their previous residence was at 104 South Fourth street. She believes that her mother has committed suicide, but says she knows nothing of the family trouble which she describes thus:—Fair complexion, gray eyes, mixed gray hair, is quite thin, five feet two inches in height, slightly built, and was between forty-five and fifty years of age. She was last seen Mrs. Beardsley was dressed in black.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873.
Second Assistant Engineer George S. Gates is detached from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Asheolt*, in place of Second Assistant Engineer Fullner, detached and ordered home; Second Assistant Engineer William M. Johnson is detached from the *Monocacy* and ordered to the *Palos*, vice Second Assistant Engineer F. L. Cooper, detached and ordered home; Second Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickle is ordered to the *Lackawanna* from Second Assistant Engineer William E. Sibley, detached and ordered home.

SPAIN.

The Carlist War and Church Question—Provincial Insular Riot.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 9, 1873.
General Sabala, the Carlist chieftain, with a force of insurgents, is within six kilometres of the town of Pingiero, in the province of Gerona. An attack was expected, and the women were fleeing from the town. The men were preparing to defend the place against the assault of the insurrectionalists.

CIVIC EXPULSION OF JESUITS.

The inhabitants of Salamanca have expelled the Jesuits from that city. At Salamanca is the most extensive—immense—Jesuit college, lately used as a clerical seminary, in Spain.

PROVINCIAL INSULAR RIOT.

There has been rioting at Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands. The rioters demand the release of a number of soldiers who have been placed under arrest.

PORTUGAL.

The Parliamentary Session Terminated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, April 9, 1873.
The session of the Portuguese Cortes has been brought to a close.

FRANCE.

Political Canvass for a Parliamentary Seat in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 9, 1873.
The moderate republicans in the National Assembly have advised President Thiers to withdraw M. de Rousset's candidacy for the vacant seat in that body from Paris, as they believe his defeat is certain.

M. Barodet, a citizen of Lyons, has also accepted a nomination for the vacancy in the representation from this city, and will come to Paris tomorrow to take part in the canvass. He issued a farewell address to-day to the people of Lyons, but the Prefect of that city would not allow it to be published.

GERMANY.

Imperial Visits to the Russian and Austrian Capitals.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 9, 1873.
His Imperial Majesty Emperor William, the Chancellor Prince Bismarck, and General Von Moltke, accompanied by a brilliant retinue, will leave this city for St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar Alexander on the 25th inst., and the Crown Prince Frederick William and his wife, the Princess Victoria, will take their departure for Vienna the following day.

IRELAND.

Monster Fishermen on Strike and in Fatal Conflict with the Police.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, April 9, 1873.
A conflict occurred this morning in Kinsale, a town situated thirteen miles south-southwest of Cork, on an estuary of the Bandon River—between the fishermen of that town, who are on a strike, and a force of police. Two of the strikers